

(Released on August 7, 2003)

## **Summary of Meeting of the Radio Regulatory Council (No. 874)**

### **1. Date and Time**

July 23, 2003 (Wednesday)

16:00 to 17:15

### **2. Location**

Meeting Room of MIC (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

(Meeting Room No. 1001 on the 10th floor)

### **3. Attendees (Honorifics omitted)**

(1) Members of the Radio Regulatory Council

Yasuhiko Yasuda (Chairperson), Takeo Inokuchi (Vice-Chairperson), Junichi Hamada,  
Kashiko Kodate

(2) Hearing Examiner of the Radio Regulatory Council

Kaoru Suzuki

(3) Secretary

Masao Okamoto (Deputy Director of the General Affairs Division, Telecommunications  
Bureau)

(4) MIC (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

Takahara (Director-General of the Information and Communications Policy Bureau),

Aritomi (Director-General of the Telecommunications Bureau), Kitou

(Director-General of the Radio Department), and others

### **4. Minutes of the Meeting**

(1) Draft MIC ordinance to amend respective portions of Regulations for Radio  
Equipment and Ordinance Concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification,  
etc. of Specified Radio Equipment

(Consultation No. 25)

As this case is related to Consultation No. 26, the MIC explained the case together with Consultation No. 26, as presented below, and a Q&A session took place.

(2) Draft for partial amendment of the Frequency Assignment Plan

(Consultation No. 26)

As this case is related to Consultation No. 25, the MIC explained the case together with Consultation No. 25, as presented below, and a Q&A session took place.

Since the Radio Law stipulates the hearing of opinions in regard to Consultation No. 25, and since it was judged appropriate to hear opinions on Consultation No. 26 together with Consultation No. 25, the hearings were held on the same occasion. Kaoru Suzuki was designated as the hearing examiner to preside over the opinion hearing procedure.

a. Explanation by MIC

At present, the government is promoting various measures to advance improvement in the broadband environment, based on e-Japan Strategy, etc. The local authorities are also taking positive measures to realize electronic municipalities. With this background, in regions where service development by private telecommunication carriers alone cannot be expected due to geographical reasons, etc., the local authorities are willing to prepare telecommunication equipment to enable use of high-speed Internet connection services, etc. There is currently a growing need for relay circuits that connect with base stations of 3G portable phones, etc.

It has therefore become necessary to prepare regulations related to technical standards, etc. that enable the introduction of wireless access systems that can establish regional networks and emergency radio communication at low cost in a relatively short term.

In concrete terms, the following shall be carried out: preparation of technical standards to introduce wireless access systems for telecommunication service and public service using the 18 GHz band; preparation of technical standards to introduce fixed stations for telecommunication service and public service using the 18 GHz band; preparation of the regulation for expansion, etc. for application of the Fixed Wireless Access system using the 22/26/38 GHz bands; and stipulation of characteristic test items for specified radio equipment for 18 GHz band wireless

access system or 18GHz band fixed station that satisfies certain conditions. The promulgation date is the enforcement date.

The Frequency Assignment Plan shall be partially changed by reviewing frequency assignment in the 18 GHz band. Concretely, frequency assignment shall be changed to introduce the 18 GHz band wireless access system, etc. The 17.97 to 18.45 GHz and 19.22 to 19.70 GHz bands shall be assigned to mobile and fixed services for telecommunication services and public services; the 17.82 to 17.85 GHz and 18.57 to 18.6 GHz bands shall be assigned to fixed service for public service, so as to use the frequencies for base station relay circuits for emergency radio communication, etc.; and the 17.85 to 17.97 GHz and 18.6 to 18.72 GHz bands shall be assigned to fixed service for telecommunications (for entrance circuit), so as to use the frequencies for base station relay circuits (entrance circuit) of portable phones.

b. Main content of the Q&A session

- In the Structural Reform Special Districts, special measures were taken for wireless access systems using the 5 GHz band and 22/26/38 GHz bands. The council asked about the relation to the 18 GHz band wireless access system. The MIC explained that special measures were taken in the Structural Reform Special Districts based on the intentions of the local authorities to promote establishment of wireless access systems by entities other than telecommunication carriers, provided that it does not hinder site development by telecommunication carriers, from the viewpoint of vitalizing the regional economy and regional development. However, since telecommunication carriers are prioritized in the said frequency band, the MIC answered that consideration will be given to efficiently utilize the respective frequencies at the point of system enforcement if a local authority wishes to use the frequency band for public services or when there is a need to use the frequency band for the “last mile” of the network within the above special district.

- The council asked about the preparation of regulations to expand application of the 22/26/38 GHz band Fixed Wireless Access system. The question was in relation to the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands. The MIC explained that, for example in the 26 GHz band, up to now the subscriber system was the last system. By establishment of the system on this occasion, the 26 GHz band wireless access system becomes a station that requires a license, and radio waves will be sent over a long distance. The MIC

answered that by making use of that characteristic for the respective regional subscriber systems from that point, it will become possible to develop service by the said wireless access system, which does not require a license, using the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.

(3) Blanket license for specified radio stations belonging to KDDI Corporation

(Consultation No. 27)

This consultation was regarding a blanket license for specified radio stations belonging to KDDI Corporation. The MIC gave the explanation below, and a Q&A session took place. After deliberation, the council reported the blanket license to be appropriate.

a. Explanation by MIC

This consultation is regarding an application from KDDI Corporation concerning a blanket license for dual mode terminals using the CDMA2000 1x interface and the additionally introduced CDMA2000 1xEV-DO interface in the 800 MHz band.

At present, the CDMA2000 1x interface is being provided, with a maximum transmission speed of 144 kbps. Yet, introduction of the CDMA2000 1xEV-DO interface is planned to meet the future need for higher data transmission speed.

The CDMA2000 1xEV-DO method is a best-effort type that achieves 2.4 Mbps at maximum.

This application was examined based on the regulations related to radio waves. The application asks for land radio station frequencies corresponding to the frequencies of base stations that have already been licensed. Moreover, the MIC judged that operation at maximum numbers would not cause a communication problem such as congestion. The MIC concluded that frequency assignment is feasible and that the application complies with all the conditions stipulated by essential standards for establishing specified radio stations.

Thus, a blanket license shall be permitted for this application based on the stipulations of Article 27-5 of the Radio Law.

b. Main content of the Q&A session

- The council asked about concrete merits. The MIC answered that while the conventional method provides a maximum transmission speed of only 144 kbps, the

said dual-mode method will provide high-speed Internet connection when within the service area by automatic connection to the CDMA2000 1xEV-DO method.

- The council asked if there are other best-effort type systems, and if the system is the very first to be introduced. The MIC answered that although there have been dual-mode types named “doccimo” conforming to both the PHS method and portable phone method, and a dual-mode type conforming to both the FOMA method and the conventional PDC method, this will be the first dual-mode type complying with a best-effort standard.

(4) Preliminary license for broadcasting satellite station belonging to MOBILE BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(Consultation No. 28)

The MIC gave the below explanation concerning a preliminary license for a broadcasting satellite station belonging to MOBILE BROADCASTING CORPORATION, and a Q&A session took place. After deliberation, the council reported the preliminary license to be appropriate.

a. Explanation by MIC

This consultation is on a license application from MOBILE BROADCASTING CORPORATION for one broadcasting satellite station that will send audio broadcasting to mobile entities by use of a satellite.

Concrete details are as follows. The total number of broadcasting programs is 66, with a subscription fee of 2000 yen and monthly payments of 1000 to 3780 yen. Forty-seven music programs, which occupy a large part of all programming, are sent along with other programs on news, sports, entertainment, English conversation, etc. The balance of payment for the business is scheduled to achieve a one-year figure in the black in FY2006, the fourth fiscal year after start of broadcasting, with 1.6 million subscribers. Cumulative loss is scheduled for recovery in the sixth fiscal year. The planned start of service is in March of next year, and paid service will start from April.

In accordance to examination based on laws related to radio waves, all conditions in the application complied with conditions stipulated by the examination standards related to the Radio Law and the Essential Standards for Establishing Broadcasting

Stations. The MIC has therefore decided to permit a preliminary license according to the application.

b. Main content of the Q&A session

- The council questioned the feasibility of the satellite launching. The question was on what will happen if the launch fails, and what will happen to the license. The MIC explained that, if the launch should fail, the satellite must be rebuilt. The building of the satellite has taken three years, but since design, etc. has already been completed, the completion of a new satellite would take about a year. The license is such that the preliminary license term can be extended when the applicant requests it.
- The council questioned if this was the first time for Japan to launch a satellite together with South Korea and separately use the satellite. The MIC answered that this is the first case.

(5) Accreditation of Japan Broadcasting Corp. service to provide programs for DIGITAL RADIO PROMOTION ASSOCIATION

(Consultation No. 29)

The MIC gave the below explanation in regard to accreditation of Japan Broadcasting Corp. service to provide programs for DIGITAL RADIO PROMOTION ASSOCIATION, and a Q&A session took place. After deliberation, the council reported the accreditation to be appropriate.

a. Explanation by MIC

The DIGITAL RADIO PROMOTION ASSOCIATION plans to conduct test broadcasting to apply terrestrial digital audio broadcasting practically for about eight years, starting from October 10 of this year. To respond to this, Japan Broadcasting Corp. has applied for permission to provide programs to the said association. Japan Broadcasting Corp. deems this service to be within the scope of Article 9-(2)-(vi) of the Broadcast Law, and has applied for accreditation based on Article 9-(8) of the law.

Details are as follows. Audio broadcasting programs and other programs will be transmitted in Tokyo and Osaka for an average of about 10 hours a day without charge. The service period shall be until the termination date of the test broadcasting to apply broadcasting practically. Since broadcasting programs will be provided free

of charge, the business will have no income. Expenditure is expected to be a total of 4,112,000,000 yen over 8 years. Expenditure will include cost for making programs and depreciation costs, etc. of transmission equipment.

The examination concluded that this application should be permitted, since this service is notably necessary for progress and development of broadcasting and broadcast reception; not purposed to make profits; and with content that meets the standards stipulated in Article 9 of the Broadcast Law.

b. Main content of the Q&A session

- The council asked if programs are also provided in a similar way by other broadcasters, and questioned the rate at which Japan Broadcasting Corp. provides programs. The MIC explained that other broadcasters would also provide programs, although the rate of program provision by Japan Broadcasting Corp. is not fixed and broadcasting hours by other broadcasters are not set. The MIC answered that, for example, in Tokyo there are six groups (including the group with Japan Broadcasting Corp.) in which three or four companies work together to produce and provide programs.

(6) Accreditation for Japan Broadcasting Corp. investment in Advanced Space Business Corporation

(Consultation No. 30)

The MIC gave the below explanation in regard to accreditation for Japan Broadcasting Corp. investment in Advanced Space Business Corporation, and a Q&A session took place. After deliberation, the council reported the accreditation to be appropriate.

a. Explanation by MIC

This consultation is regarding an application pertaining to Japan Broadcasting Corp. investment in Advanced Space Business Corporation based on Article 9-2 of the Broadcast Law.

Concrete details are as follows. The investment amount is 2 million yen, which will achieve a controlling share of 0.4% after increase in capital. Japan Broadcasting Corp. will work together with the said company to advance R&D for the Quasi-Zenith Satellite System. Based on Article 9-(1)-(iii), Japan Broadcasting Corp. conducts the

investigation and research necessary for progress and development of broadcast and broadcast reception. This investment is intended to realize this purpose efficiently.

The examination concluded that the necessity for investment; compliance of investment with the payment balance budget, business plan, and cash planning by Japan Broadcasting Corp.; and the qualification as a business in which Japan Broadcasting Corp. investment is allowed, as stipulated in Article 2 of the Cabinet Order for Enforcement of the Broadcast Law, meet the respective standards.

Therefore, the MIC judged to permit the application.

b. Main content of the Q&A session

- The council asked what kind of research would be carried out by the said company. The MIC replied that technical research to prevent congestion by radio waves for different services, research to conduct relay among satellites smoothly, and R&D and the like to enhance positioning technology precision by supplementing GPS, would be conducted.

- The council asked if there is any problem in allowing Japan Broadcasting Corp. to invest in private companies. The MIC explained that businesses that can become investment targets are limited and are listed in the Broadcast Law and other related laws, and answered that it is not a problem if investment is made in businesses that meet certain conditions.

(The Radio Regulatory Council Secretariat is responsible for the wording of this document)